

tions leaves Bigham's conclusions regarding *pusio* unchanged and shows that *bishoppi* also breeds in cultivated or otherwise disturbed soil. Observations made in the region of Orlando, Florida, suggest that *bishoppi* bred more commonly in the spring, and was more abundant at Zellwood in a citrus-growing area than at Sanford where most of the land was in truck.

Each of 15 collections of gnats associated with various animals contained *pusio* but not *bishoppi*.

### A NEW SPECIES OF ACNEUS

(COLEOPTERA, DASCILLIDAE)

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The genus *Acneus* was erected in 1880 by Dr. George H. Horn to receive his new species *quadrifasciatus*. The original description was based on a female from California. In 1881, Horn described the male from a specimen sent him by Ulke and presumed to have been collected in Oregon.

In describing and illustrating the male of the genus, Horn showed the third antennal segment to be longer than the first two combined, slender and slightly broader externally. Our males of the species fit all but this section of the description. In our series, the males have the third antennal segment longer than the first two combined but the segment is apically widened and flattened into an elongate triangular plate. An edge-on view of this segment resembles Horn's illustration, indicating that he used such a view in the description. For these reasons, I am assigning our specimens to the genus and all but one to his *A. quadrifasciatus*.

Our collection contains four representatives of Horn's species. One, a female, was collected at Boyer, Oregon, July 11, 1939. Three, two males and a female, were taken at Gunaldo Falls, Yamhill County, Oregon, June 30, 1949. These were taken flying above the creek a short distance below the falls. No additional notes are available on the Boyer specimen. A fifth specimen represents a new species which may be described as follows.

#### *Acneus oregonensis*, new species

Head piceous, the apical half of the labrum and the palpi testaceous, antennae piceous with the bases of segments 6 to 11 pale, pronotum flavous with the anterior marginal bead and a large median spot piceous, scutellum flavous, elytra flavous, each with seven blackish spots arranged as follows: three elongate spots laterally along the base; a rather obscure spot at about the middle; an elongate one interior to this and at the apical third; a marginal spot at the apical fourth and

a narrow sutural spot that extends from the apical fifth to the tip, the elytral suture and epipleura largely pale; body beneath piceous black with all sutures, the thorax and all coxae and legs flavous. Length 3.5 mm.

*Male.* Head much narrower than the pronotum, finely rugulose and sparsely punctured behind the antennae; antennae typical of the male of the genus, the third segment longer than the first two combined, apically widened and flattened into an elongate triangular plate, the fourth short and bearing a short branch, segments 5 to 11 flabellate. Pronotum widely transverse, widest at the base, arcuately narrowed to the apical angles which are anteriorly produced and rounded, strongly depressed then becoming explanate at the sides, more strongly so at the anterior angles; the basal margin serrulate as are the bases of the elytra and scutellum; disc shining, impunctate, a moderately deep, diagonally elongate impression at each side of the middle and near the base. Scutellum finely sparsely punctured, triangular. Elytra widest at the apical third, arcuate to the tips which are angulate, shallowly, moderately coarsely, confusedly punctured, feebly tricostate; a sub-sutural costa arising near the sutural third of the elytra, converging slightly to the apical third where it parallels the suture to near the elytral apex; a discal costa, arising near the humerus, diagonally converging on and connate with the sutural costa at the elytral apical fifth; a submarginal costa arising near the basal fourth, paralleling the curvature of the elytral margin till it attains the apex of the sutural costa with which it is connected; margin guttered basally, this gutter narrowing to a stria at the middle. Body beneath finely punctured, the mesosternal process widely, moderately deeply concave. Male genitalia, eighth sternite forked, the arms of the furcation straight, converging to the tips where they touch, the tips slightly enlarged.

*Female.* Unknown.

Holotype, male, Multnomah Falls, Oregon, July 19, 1947. K. M. Fender, in the Fender collection.

Several characters separate the two species, the only known members of the genus. *A. quadrimaculatus* is slightly larger and darker; the black areas of the elytra are not broken up; the scutellum, and elytral suture and epipleura are dark. The impression of the mesosternal process instead of being widely concave, has a longitudinal median impressed line that nearly attains the apex of the process. The forks of the eighth sternite are parallel to near the tips where they are curved in, the tips touching.

#### LITERATURE CITED

- Horn, George H., 1880. Synopsis of the Dasyllidae. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 8:76-114.  
Horn, George H., 1881. Notes on Elateridae, Cebrionidae, Rhipiceridae and Dasyllidae. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 9:86-87, pl. II.